on information instead of indictm

jurisdiction and cognizance or order such an injunction, or make any other order therein against the defendants.

The petition for habeas corpus is virtually a repetition of these points, somewhat elaborated.

NOMINATIONS.

Offices Filled by the President-Indian

Inspector Promoted.

to-day, sent the following nominations to

dian inspecter; John W. Cramsle, of North

Dakota, to be agent for the Indians of

the Standing Rock agency; Alphonso Ed-

wards, of Washington, to be a commis-

sioner in and for the district of Alaska, to

reside at Kadiak; William R. Tibbals, of

reside at Kadiak; William R. Tibbals, of Illinois, to be supervising inspector of steam vessels for the Fifth district.
War Lieutenant Colonel James Miles Moore, deputy quartermaster-general, to be colonel and assistant quartermaster-general; Major A. F. Rockwell, quartermaster-

be major and quartermaster, to be major and quartermaster, Postmasters—John W. Barr, Atlanta, Ill.; John Fells, Augusta, Ill.; Frederick D. Jay, Elwood, Ill.; Samuei S. Haliam, Monmouth, Ill.; R. B. Stephenson, Morgan Park, Ill.; Mary McLaughlin, Lake Forest, Ill.; Edward Scott, Keithburg, Ill.; Silas N. Metalli Morgan

to Arizona. He was a clerk at the San Carlos Apache agency in 1887 and later be-came agent of the Osage Indians in Indian

Territory. He was there during the opening

of the Cherokee Strip and gained a thor-

ough knowledge of Oklahoma affairs. In April, 1893, he was appointed special agent of the Interior Department and later an

inspector. He was personally acquainted with the details of the work of almost all

of the reservations, the affairs of many of which he has had occasion to investigate. He will take charge immediately on his

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

No Agreement Yet Reached by Demo-

crats-Senator Jones's Bill.

the Democrats to reach an agreement on

some definite plan to solve the currency

question seems to have been transferred

from the House to the Senate for the time

at least. Democratic members of the bank-

ing committee who are close to Secretary

Carlisle and the President said to-day that

the campaign for agreement had made no

progress since last week, but added that'

the Secretary of the Treasury still enter-

tains strong hopes that the different finan-

cial factions of Congress may find a plat-

form of compromise upon which they can

stand together. The House Democrats who

are on the most intimate terms with Speak-

er Crisp do not talk so hopefully and do

not seem to expect any results from the

harmonizing efforts of Secretary Carlisle. Chairman Springer, of the banking and currency committee, had a talk with Secretary Carlisle Sunday, but so far as can be learned the discussion of the situation was without results.

Senator Jones yesterday submitted an out-line of his bill to Senator Teller. He and other silver men conferred regarding it, and

decided that the coinage of the American product was not satisfactory. To-day Sen-ators Jones and Teller had a long confer-

ence in the former's committee room, in which an effort was made to adjust differen-

ces existing between the friends of silver and to reconcile them to the administration,

The talk between the Senators did not re-

sult in any definite understanding. Mr. Jones said that he was not yet ready to put his bill in, and that he would talk with dif-

have been seeing the representatives of dif

ferent shades of sentiment about the Senate.

and until I shall have had an opportunity to

compare their views I cannot say whether I shall present the bill at all."

Mr. Jones also said that, while it was true that he had seen the President, and had sub-

mitted a rough draft of the bill which he

day last, and that while the President had indicated his desire that legislation should

had not gathered the impression that the

President was opposed to the bill, but that

he was non-committal, and would be on any bill until he should become assured as to

Sugar Planters Seeking Relief.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-The entire

and Representatives, appeared before the

House appropriation committee to-day to

State caused by the repeal of the bounty provided for in the McKinley tariff act Arguments in favor of relief were made by Representatives Boatner and Price and

Colonel Hodges Retired.

Hodges, assistant quartermaster-general,

stationed at Buffalo, was placed on the re-

tired list to-day on account of age. This

will result in the promotion of Lieut. Col. James H. Moor to be colonel, Maj. A. F. Hockwell to be lieutenant colonel and Capt. Charles Bird to be major leaving two vacancies in the list of capt ins and assistant quartermasters to be filled by transfer from the line of the army

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-The long con-

sideration of the propositions and protests

arising from the recent change of the name

of the old Appomattox postoffice in Vir-

ginia to Surrender resulted to-day in an or-

der, promulgated by the Postoffice Department, restoring the name Appomattox to the old office recently designated Surrender, and changing the present Appomattox, formerly Nebraska, to West Appomattox.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-Representative

Taylor has made repeated visits to Presi-

dent Cleveland to again interest him in the

effort to secure a pardon for Charles E.

Ritter, the defaulting bank cashler of

Evansville. Mr. Cleveland has again prom-

Mr. Taylor has abandoned all hope of

passing his bill for the division of Indiana

into two federal circuits. He concedes that

while he might be able to obtain a favor-

able report in committee on the bill, never-theless the opposition to the bill from mem-

bers of the delegation is sufficient to kill it.

J. B. Leffler has been appointed postmaster at Francesville, Pulaski county,
vice W. A. Brewer, removed, and Suda L.

Grim at Virgie, vice Mary Harrington, re-

On motion of Senator Turple, John W.

Spencer, of Evansville, prosecuting attor-ney for the Vanderburg county district, was admitted to practice before the United

Attorney-general Olney gave a dinner to-night in honor of President Cleveland. Fourteen members of the Cabinet and Su-

The Senate judiciary committee was in-formed to-day by the subcommittee investi-

gating the charges against Judge Clark, of

admitted to practice before States Supreme Court to-day.

ised to look over the papers in the case.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Mr. Bissell Surrenders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. M .- Col. Henry C.

whether it could pass Congress.

Senators Caffery and Blanchard

the line of the army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 .- The attempt of

the Senate:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-The President,

bill introduced by Mr. Remy, of Bar-olomew. The object of the bill is to take the children from county poor houses and overcrowded orphan asylums and place them in private homes, where they can have the advantages of individual care and training and an opportunity to become self-supporting and respectable citizens. A large amount of interest is being shown in this measure, as the advocates claim for it the best known method of rescuing friendless and destitute children from conditions which would almost certainly lead them into lives of pauperism or crime and beinto lives of pauperism or crime and be-cause it at the same time appears to as-sure a great reduction in the amount of public money annually required to support children of this class. children of this class.

The bill expressly provides that the State school which is to be established shall not be a permanent home for children, but shall be a temporary stopping place where they may be given the care and training necessary to fit them for admission to respectable and refined private homes. As soon as they are thus fitted for introduction to private families they are to be removed from the State school and will thereafter cease to be public charges except in so far as is necessary to supervise them for the purpose of insuring them good treatment. One of the principal obstacles to the placing of dependent children into homes at present is that the county authorities have no facilities for taking children outside of the counties in which they live. This prevents the children from being removed to a sufficient distance to free them from the unfortunate conditions surroundmoved to a sufficient distance to free them from the unfortunate conditions surrounding them. Under State care the child, would be taken to a part of the State distant from the scenes of its unbappy child-bood and would be given a new and unhindered opportunity in life.

The bill provides that the cost of main-

The bill provides that the cost of maintenance shall be paid pro rata by the counties which supply the children. In this way each county pays exactly in proportion to the benefits received, and the State treasury is not called upon for the cost of maintenance. The friends of the measure have given considerable time to a study of the given considerable time to a study of the results of the systems now in use in Michigan and Minnesota, which are in the main particulars similar to the plan proposed for Indiana. They say that the reduction in the number of dependent children in those States following the establishment of the system of State care has been remarkable, and that the reduction in the cost of maintenance has been proportionally great. It is their belief that the system of State care as proposed in the bill introduced by Mr. Remy will save the taxpayers a sufficient amount of money to pay for the cost of buildings and grounds for the State School for Unfortunate Children within two or three years after its establishment, and school for Unfortunate Children within two or three years after its establishment, and that thereafter the taxpayers of the State will be saved more than \$100,000 a year, which is now expended for maintaining destitute_children. The reduction in the number of commitments to the reform schools which will follow the establishment of this takend will seemen an additional control of the takend will seeme an additional control of the takend will be seemed as a seemen and the takend will be seemed as a seemen and the takend will be seemed as a seemen and the takend will be seemed as a seemen and takend will be seemed as a seemen as a seemen and takend will be seemed as a seemen as a seem schools which will follow the establishment of this school will assure an additional saving to the taxpayers of several thousand dollars a year, and it is predicted that the results in the saving of children to lives of self-support and respectability will soon cause the school to be regarded as one of the most humane and necessary of public institutions.

tion of the buildings is to be placed in the hands of a commission of four members, to be appointed by the Governor, two to be from each of the two leading political parties. When the school is ready for occupancy it is to be controlled by a board of trustees consisting of one woman and two men, one from each of the two leading A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Foreigners Who Vote to Have Resid-

The bill provides for an appropriation of \$75,000 for buildings, payable in 1895, and \$75,000 payable in 1896. The selection of a location for the school and the construction of the buildings is to be placed in the hands of a commission of four members, to be appropriated by the Covernor, two to be

ed in Indiana Five Years. "Under the law of Indiana." said Mr. Dinwiddle, of Lake county. "a man who is not a citizen of the United States can vote in Indiana. This is an unusual privilege, which very few States grant." Mr. Dinwiddle yesterday proposed in the House an amendment to the constitution of the State, taking from an alien this great privilege. His resolution asks for an amendment allowing no foreigner to vote who has not been a citizen of the United States five years, and a citizen of the State one year. Under the constitution a foreigner can vote after a very brief residence in the State. Under the laws of the United States in cannot become a citizen for five years. The change proposed by Mr. Dinwiddie would practically make a conformance with the law of the United States. It would also prevent a foreigner from voting until he had taken out all his naturalization papers. The resolution was referred to the committee on elections. referred to the committee on elections.

There have been no other constitutional amendments proposed since the session four years ago. At that time several were offered, but the Legislature that followed in 1891 killed them. After both Houses pass resolutions asking for an amendment to the constitution, the Legislature that meets two years afterwards mus take like action, and then the amendments are submitted to the people.

Mr. Dinwiddle will also introduce a bill in a few days to require registration for elec-tion purposes in all towns or cities over five thousand inhabitants,

JURY SYSTEM REFORM.

Proposed to Have the Judge Fix the Punishment. Mr. Nicholson, of Howard county, proposes to make a radical change in the judic'al procedure of the State, and the trial of Armstrong, the embezzling treasurer of Tipton county, convinced him that the change is needed in Indiana. A bill he introduced yesterday calls for a statutory revision of the criminal law, making a jury the judge, as to fact, and the court the judge, as to the law and the punish-ment. This would give a practice similar to that in the federal court. In the Armstrong case the jury had no trouble in concluding that the Tipton county treasurer was guilty, but in compromising on a verdict, the defaulter was allowed to go with slight punishment. In many cases men found guilty of grave offenses have been given a light peakly on account of given a light pealty on account of some stubborn juror who will not consent to a suitable punishment, although he will ad-mit the guilt is evident. Mr. Nicholson which would interfere with a statutory

SOLDIERS AND JURY SERVICE. An Important Mensure by Mr. Melen-

dy, of Steuben. The first of the militia bills that will flock in the House appeared yesterday afternoon, with Mr. Melendy, of Steuben, as the father of it. It calls for a number of new things in the military arm of the State. A principal feature is that active members of the mhitta will be exempt from jury service and from the payment of road and poll tax. A man will also be exempt from these after he has served six years in the legion. The adjutant general and quartermaster have qualifications prescribed for them; they must have a military education. The command-ing general of the legion will have the same authority as a department commander in the regular army. Another feature of this bill exempts a militiaman, who shoots or kills a man in a rlot, from indictment by a grand jury. He will be amenable only to a court markal and not to civil courts.

and not to civil courts. AGAINST INSURANCE COMPACTS.

A Bill to Blacklist Companies That Conspire to Raise Rates. The insurance companies will be the subject of some legislation this winter without doubt. It is understood that Vigo county will have measures ready this week. The bill introduced yesterday seeks to prevent the formation of compacts or trusts to by the lack of funds. The bill of Mr. Booher, of Greene, makes an appropriation of \$8,000 to the association for the purpose of properly marking on the battle-field the localities where the Indiana soldiers fought and blad. raise insurance rates. The law compelling companies to give the Auditor of State notice and to comply with certain regula-tion is unchanged, but in addition it is provided that when an outside company doing business in the State, enters into mbination to raise rates, the company shall be prohibited from doing further bus-iness in Indiana. The 8) per cent. clause of most contracts now written by com-panies in Indiana will probably be handled panies in Indiana will probably be hand by the measures from Vigo county.

CITY IMPROVEMENT CONTRACTS.

Mr. Stutesman's Plan to Give the Man of Small Means a Chance. Representative Stutesman wants the small contractors given an opportunity to bid on municipal work and to that end he has a bill in the hands of the committee on cities and towns providing for more frequent estimates on municipal work. It is claimed that where a contract for a large sum is involved a contractor doing business on a small scale is anable to bid, hav-ing no facilities or credit to undertake so large a work. In case estimates were allowed at frequent intervals he would be able to bid on the work, knowing that he could get accommodations at the bank for amounts sufficient to carry him over until the next estimate was allowed by the board or the body having charge of the improvement.

sters' and Shovelers' Union to bid on much of the sewer and other public work.

TAXES ON PROMISSORY NOTES. Bill to Make Them Uncollectible Without the Assessor's Stamp.

Attempts will be made at this session as at the last, to secure amendments to the taxation laws, with the purpose of placing more property on the tax lists. It has been difficult in years past to secure the placing of promissory notes on the duplicates as they have been readily concealed by people holding them.

Mr. Loyd, of Spencer, has a plan by which he hopes to have people rush up to the assessor's office and put their notes on his books. He proposes to make notes uncollectible that do not have the stamp of the assessor on them. When presented at the assessor's office it would be an easy matter to record the notes for the purpose of taxation. Mr. Duncan, of Owen county, has a similar measure.

MR. STUTESMAN'S CHAIRMANSHIP. He Will Probably Head Congressional

Apportionment Committee. Messrs. Steele, Overstreet and Henry were among the Congressmen-elect who were in the city yesterday, but none of them has shown any disposition to sound legislators on prospective changes in districts. Mr. Stutesman, of Miami, was practically decided on as chairman of the congressional Adams had two men in view for the head of this important committee, but Mr. Stutesman will be the one probably announced from the "pulpit" this morning. One of the most difficult tasks of the session will be that of this congressional apportionmen

SOLDIERS' HOME PROJECT. First District Legislators Want It at

Lincoln City. The members of the Legislature from the First congressional district held a meeting last evening, in the rooms of Representative Holloway, at the Denison Hotel. All the members were present or represented. It was decided to ask the Legislature to locate the State Soldiers' Home, for which Lafayette up to date is the only applicant, at Lincoln City, in Spencer county. In support of their request the First district members will urge the beauty and attractiveness of the surroundings, and the fact that Lincoln City is the burial place of Nancy Hanks, the mother of Abraham Lincoln.

REGISTERED DRUG CLERKS. Mr. Holloway Proposes a Commission

to Hold Examinations. Ohio and several other States have laws for the protection of the public from mistakes of drug clerks who know little about the prescriptions they compound. In Ohio the clerks are compelled to ass an examination and register. Mr. Holloway, of Evansville, wants a law on like principles for this State. His bill, which went to the committee on public health, calls for the appointment of a commission from ten men recommended to the Governor by the Indiana, Pharmaceutical Association. Indiana Pharmaceutical Association. This commission will draft proper rules for examination and registering of clerks.

The Horse Flesh Industry. The bill forecast in the Journal several days ago, attacking the establishments at Hammond which manufacture food products from horse flesh, was introduced by Repreive Dinwiddie, of Lake county. He provides for a \$500 fine and imprisonment for the sale of horse flesh in the State as a food product. The bill makes no penalty for the manufacture of food products from horse flesh in the State and would have but little effect on the industries at Hammond as they do not even now dare to offer their products for sale in this

Regulating the Saloons. Mr. Moore, of Greencastle, was the first to spring a bill in the line of saloon regulations. He wants to give to towns and cities the right to confine saloons to certain limits or to prevent them from be ing conducted in certain districts. He also thinks the city or town should have the right to say in what part of a room a bar should be placed, whether or not screens should be used. Another feature is that a license shall only cover one room.

Firemen's Pension Bill. Representative Leedy's bill for pensioning firemen contains several features heretofore described. It is proposed that pension fund be raised from one-tenth of one per cent, of the taxes collected in the cities of Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Evans-ville and Terre Haute. This fund shall be used for pensions for firemen injured in the service or for their dependent families in case they are killed. Senator Wishard will introduce a similar bill in the Senate.

State Boiler Inspector. The bill of Mr. McCaskey, of Grant, calls for the appointment of a boiler inspector and the inspection of steam boffers in the State. The bill goes into much detail, prescribing the conditions in which bollers must be found to pass inspection. An in-

spector is created at an annual salary of \$2,000 a year, with a deputy at \$1,000, to be appointed by a board composed of the Governor and two other State officers. Frult Stealing a Felony. The small boy who climbs over the garden fence to "hook" apples or other fruits, had best look out, if the bill of Mr. Coates, of Pike county, becomes a law. The solon has in view the protection of the fruit grower and he asks that the act of stealing growing fruit or berries to the value of \$1 or more be made a felony punished by im-

prisonment. The committee on agriculture will look after the bill. For Protection of Fish. Mr. McBeth has a fish protection bill which has a feature designed to bring about more prosecutions for the destruction of fish by illegal means, such as seining or dynamiting. He wants \$25 costs, in addition to the usual costs, assessed against a convicted man, the amount to go to the prosecuting witness. This measure meets the approval of the Fish and Game Association,

Affecting Telegraph Companies. Discrimination by telegraph companies in the matter of rates and the filing of messages for transmission is the subject of the bill of Mr. Wilson, of Ripley. He have the same rates that are accorded every other man. The rate given to newspapers for news telegrams is not affected by the proposed legislation.

A Deadly Weapon Bill. Mr. Kamp, of Evansville, believes that the man who carries a deadly weapon cannot be too seriously condemned. He does not think the laws of the stringent enough and asks that the leas ent for the offense be an imprisonment for ten days. He also wants steps taken to prevent irresponsible nurserymen from defrauding the farmers.

For Gettysburg Tablets. The Gettysburg Memorial Association has been handicapped in marking the spots on the Gettysburg battlefield dear to Indiana by the lack of funds. The bill of Mr.

Strawboard Works' Refuse. The deposit by strawboard works of refuse into the rivers and streams of the State will be a matter for prospective legislation. Mr. McCaskey, of Grant, and Mr. Harrison, of Shelby, presented bills covering the poisoning of the streams by such refuse as strawbroad plants turn into them.

Legislative Notes. There will be no change in the force of the assistant clerk. The doorkeeper of the House has appointed L. S. Goodwin, of DeKalb, postmaster.

"Gentlemen," said the Speaker, as the bills began to pour in, "We must make haste a little slower." The House yesterday received a document in which Representative Hanna, who is very ill a his nome in Putnam caunty, subscribes to the oath.

Mr. Stots nburg, of Floyd, has an amend-ment to the building and loan association law. Among other things it proviles that no money deducted from the dues or regular assessment of members shall be used to pay the running expenses of an association.

Pause in Your Affairs And consider your motive. Why order other bramis of beer, when you know that "Home Brew" and "Columbia" are the best and most invigorating. Brewed and bottled by In Indianapolis, such a bill would prob-ably enable organizations like the Team-

GREAT MAN IS BYNUM

SINGLE HANDED HE AGAIN HOLDS UP THE LOWER HOUSE.

Another Successful Filibuster Against the Bill to Make Oleomargarine Subject to State Laws.

CONCESSION TO SPANIARDS

ORDER REGARDING DIFFERENTIAL DUTY MODIFIED BY CARLISLE.

Supreme Court Asked to Issue a Writ of Error in Behalf of Eugene Debs and Fellow-Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-Filibustering tactics again defeated the Grout oleomargarine bill, which was under consideration during the morning hour in the House today. By a special order from the rules committee the remainder of the day was consumed with business reported from the judiciary committee. But one bill, however, was passed, that providing for additional judicial facilities for the Indian Territory, the affairs in that country being a fruitful theme for discussion during the consideration of the bill.

Speaker Crisp laid before the House at the opening of the session the resignation of Representative John C. Black, of Illinois, who resigned to accept the position of United States district attorney for the Northern district of Illinois.

A bill to correct the military record of Julius A. Briggs, late Company A, New York heavy artillery, was passed on motion of Mr. Morgan, Dem., Mo. Mr. English, of New Jersey, then de-

manded the regular order. In the morning hour Mr. Hatch called up the Grout bill to make oleomargarine and all other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the State or territory into which they are transported, which was under consideration on Saturday, and Mr. Bynum resumed his hostile attitude toward it, indicating a disposition to fillbuster if necessary to defeat it. Mr. Bailey suggested that Mr. Hatch accept a substitute to repeal the oleomargarine act, but this was not acceptable to the chairman of the committee an agriculture. Mr. Bynum thereupon moved a recess for one hour. On a rising vote the motion was defeated 3 to 117, Mr. Bynum made the point of no quorum. A yea and no vote disclosed a quorum, but as the morning hour had expired, no action was had on the oleomat-

A special order was then adopted giving the day to consideration of bins reported rom the judiclary committee. The first ill called up was that coming from the Senate to provide for the enlargement of the judicial system of the Indian Territory the appointment of another United States judge and by increasing the number of places for holding court. After debate ments. Among those adopted were amendments providing that court in the Northern district shall be held at Muscogee, Vinita, Tahlequah and Miami. A number of committee amendments were also agreed to and the bill passed.

The next bill called up was by Mr. Good-night, of Kentucky, to divide the State of Kentucky into two judicial districts and to fix the time and place for holding court. The bill was explained by Mr. Goodnight and he then asked that general debate be considered as closed and the bill be considered by paragraphs, but Mr. hopkins objected. It being apparent that action on the bill was impossible to-day the House, at 5:15 p. m., adjourned.

TARIFF ORDER MODIFIED.

Differential Duty to Be Collected Only on Refined Cuban Sugar. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 .- The first effect of the discovery by the treasury officials that Spain pays an export bounty on sugar and that, therefore, Spanish sugar is liable, like European beet sugar, to an additional tax of one-tenth of a cent per pound, was the cause of much apprehension lest it should prevent the consummation of the agreement which United States Minister Taylor has almost completed with the Spanish government looking to the restoration of American exports to the minimum tariff schedule. But it is believed here that this

fear is not well founded. As explained by Mr. Taylor, the Spanish bounty is paid only on sugar produced in the Spanish possessions, refined in Spain and exported. Now it appears that the value of the sugar so refined in the Spanish pos-sessions and imported to the United States is absolutely inconsequential, for during the last fiscal year it amounted to but \$1.797 in all. As against this small amount of refined and bounty paid sugar, there was imported into the United States, during the same time from the Spanish possessions raw sugar, upon which no bounty was paid, to the value of \$69,195,626.

While it is true that the tariff act pro vides that all sugar coming from countries that pay a bounty shall pay the additional tax, there is also a provision that "the im-porter of sugar produced in a foreign coun-try, the government of which grants such direct or indirect bounties may be relieved from this additional duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, in case said importer pro ces a certificate of said government that no indirect bounty has been received on such sugar in excess of the tax collected on the beet or cane from which it was produced, and no direct bounty has been or shall be paid." The amount of the duty or the small remainder of \$1,797 worth of refined and bounty paid sugar would be too small to cause any friction United States and Spain, it is believed. As the matter stands now, nowever, the only country which sends any considerable amount of sugar to the United States and can entirely escape the payment of the dif-fential duty is Great Britain and the value of the sugar so imported into this country from the British possessions during the last fiscal year reached the total of \$13,236,491. Late this afternoon Secretary Carlisle sent a telegram to collectors of customs at all of the leading ports modifying his recent order in which they were directed to collect an additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound on sugar imported from Spain or her dependencies. He new instructs them that this additional duty is to apply

WRIT OF ERROR APPLIED FOR.

only to refined sugars.

Debs's Attorney Before the United States Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-Mr. C. S. Dar. row, attorney for E. V. Debs, George W. Howard, Sylvester Kelliher, Louis W. Rogers, James Hagan, W. E. Burns, R. W. Goodwin and M. J. Filliott, all of whom are now confined in the McHenry County (Illinois) jail, under a committment by United States Judge Woods, of the Seventh Circuit Court, appeared before the United States Supreme Court to-day in their behalf. He presented an application for a writ of error and supersedeas, and also filed a motion for a writ of habeas corpus. The object was, he said, to have the prisoners admitted to ball. He said he had supposed that all the questions involved could be presented at the same time. The Chief Justice stated that the important question was whether the writ of error should be allowed, and that on this account it should be first presented to the gourtee Assistant Attorney-general Whitney appeared for the United States, and it was arranged that the petition for writ of error should be argued on Wednesday of this week. Mr. Darrow said he was prepared to go ahead with the argument at any time. The petition for writ of error is First-That the injunction for violation of

Tennessee, that a report would not be made for a week, and action upon his confirma-tion was postponed until that time. Mahotjotha, Siamese minister to the which the petitioners were sentenced was ordered in a case of which the court had no jurisdiction.

Second—That the court erred in deciding that the bill on which the injunction was granted might be maintained in the name of Second—That the court erred in deciding that the bill on which the injunction was granted might be maintained in the name of the United States under the anti-trust law, and particularly under section 4 of that act; that so far as it purports to grant jurisdiction to the circuit courts of the United States to restrain or enjoin violations of its provisions, it is repugnant to the constitution of the United States, in that it might thus be invoked to permit prosecution for

infamous crimes without indictment and criminal prosecution without trial by jury.

Third—That being in effect a proceeding to punish a criminal contempt not committed in the presence of the court, the court erred in not discharging the defend-BOLD GANG EXPOSED

Fourth-That the court erred in not quash-WIRE TAPPERS TRAPPED AND DARING THIEVERY UNEARTHED. Fifth-That the court erred in trying them Sixth-That the court erred in trying them without a jury.

Seventh—That the court erred in holding that the bill of the United States made or stated any case cognizable in a court of equity, or of which the court could take jurisdiction and cognizance or order such an interest of the court could take in the court could take in the court could take jurisdiction and cognizance or order such an interest of the court could take jurisdiction and cognizance or order such an interest or court could be compared to the court could be compared to the court could be compared to the court could be court could be compared to the court could be counted by court could be court co

How the Associated Press Was Robbed and How the Robbers and Their Methods Were Revealed.

SHREWD DETECTIVE WORK

DECOY DISPATCHES, "FAKY" AND ANCIENT, PUT ON THE WIRES,

And the Thieves Permitted to Steal Thomas P. Smith, of New York, to be Them and Sell the Bogus News to Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, vice Frank C. Armstrong, resigned; James Their Unwitting Customers. McLaughlin, of North Dakota, to be In-

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.-Newspaper and telegraph circles were astounded at an exposure made by the Evening Post this afternoon, of the schemes and crimes of a smail press associations through the manager of one of them, to get the news of the Associated Press before its publication. The yearly cost of the Associated Press dispatches is \$1,250,000, and to general, to be lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general; Capt. Charles Bierd, assistant quartermaster-general, to secure portions of this news some of the smaller organizations have resorted to all sorts of devices, clipping cable dispatches from early editions and rewriting them to give them the appearance of originality and tapping wires leased by the Associated Press for its particular service. In order ward Scott, Keithburg, In.; Shas N. Metcaif, Momence, Ill.
Thomas P. Smith, of Indian Territory,
nominated, to-day, to be Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to succeed
Gen. Frank C. Armstrong, has had a long
experience in the Indian service, though
still a young man. He first entered business life in New York city and then went
to Arizona He was a clerk at the San to catch these news thieves two of the best known detective agencies in the country were employed. It was also necessary to resurrect some old news-dispatches printed in Chicago papers from eight to twenty years ago-and put on the wire which was believed to be manipulated. This wire was "cut out" outside of Chicago and another used for the regular report. The trap was well laid, as not only were pan-American, but also United Press papers caught. Among the latter were the Detroit Journal and the St. Louis Chronicle. That the old news did not get further East was due solely to the lateness of the hour it was put on the decoy wire.

The Post says in its expose: "It is now some eight months since a prominent railroad man called at the Chicago office of the Associated Press and stated that he had received a request for a pass from one W. S. Brewer, who signed himself "General Manager of the Pan-American News Association." The gentleman said he had never heard of Mr. Brewer and wanted some information about him. The letter sheet on which the request was written had this inscription: Pan American News Association, incorporated 1890. General offices, 162 Washington street, Chicago: Eastern offices 31 Park Row, New York. William S. Brewer, president and general manager. The names of other officers were also given. The Associated Press people had heard of Brewer. They had known for some time that their news was being stolen from the leased wires. This visit of the railroad official revived the suspicions previously entertained against Brewer and an investigation of his methods of obtaining news was began, clues were obtained and followed and after much hard work a gang of news thieves was uncovered— the most skillful in the country—they being assisted by a notorious wire tapper, the cleverest man in his line perhaps in the world. Luthur Laffin Mills anticipated catching only minnows, but he got into his net some larger fish, associates of the small ones. By tapping the wires of the Associated Press Brewer got his news cheap and therefore could afford to furnish it 'at low rates.'

HOW WIRES WERE TAPPED. "How Brewer got hold of the news was a puzzle till it was learned that he had had some dealings with wire tappers. He was ferent Senators to see if there was any prospects of getting it through. "There will be no use," he said, "to put in a bill at all unless there is some probability of its acceptance by the conflicting elements. I known to maintain a regular system of wires to be used for stealing information from telegraph companies. His wires were strung over house tops, through conduits, down water spouts, inside plumbing and in every way in which he could facilitate his villainous schemes. Both Brewer and he are ex-telegraph operators, and nothing in telegraphy is unknown to them. As soon as it was learned that Brewer and this man were in combination, the Associated Press proposed to him, it was not a fact that the President had indicated his acceptance to the plan proposed. He said he had talked with the President for two hours on Frifolks knew they had work ahead of them. Luther Laffin Mills was instructed with the management of the case. A detective agency was employed and some of its best men were set to work. Meanwhile, the Associated Press did a little detective work on be accomplished, and had encouraged him to go ahead, he had not said that the Jones bill would be acceptable in all respects. He its own account. A careful watch was kept on outside newspapers and every stolendispatch carefully cupped and pasted to the original copy sent out by the Associated Press. These documents soon stacked up, because Brewer was doing a wholesale business with the Associated Press news. "Just to vary things, dispatches concern-ing events that existed only in the minds of the Associated Press people were sent out and promptly appeared in the Pan-American papers. From the files of the Chicago Times, Tribune and Inter Ocean of 1872 were taken and sent out unimportant Louisiana delegation in Congress, Senators cable items which were printed as 'news' by the Brewer papers. There was no longer any doubt as to how Brewer got his urge that some proposition be made for the relief of the immediate losses suffered by the sugar producers and planters of that news. A detective made the acquaintance of an employe in Brewer's office and, under the guise of a Southern fruit land agent, rented desk room in the 'Pan-American' offices, at No. 162 Washington street. It took a long time for this man, even with

the advantage of being an occupant of the office, to learn the inside of the business, but he d'd so at last, and his daily reports to Mr. Mills are extremely interesting as showing the methods he had to use to get "The Pan-American, which has since

changed to the 'Union Associated Press and the 'Eastern Associated Press,' successively had its offices in three rooms, Nos. dows opening out on the Herald Bullding. Rooms 32 and 33 were used as the general office. Room 34 was kept always locked. It was in this room the secret work was done Here sat the operator who took the 'grape vine' dispatches. Here were the telegraph instruments to which were attached the fine connected with the Associated Press wires. Apparently there was no connection between 34 and the other rooms, except for a thin wire which passed through the par-tition, but which seemed to be connected with a telegraph call box on the wall. In reality this was one of the tapping wires. PART PLAYED BY A TABLE. "In room 33 there stood against the door

between that and 34 a desk or table. To all appearance it was a common desk, and was used by the office boy. But it had other uses. Through the back of one of the drawers of this desk was cut a large hole which, when the drawer was closed, came directly opposite a similar hole cut in the door, which was concealed by the desk. Through these holes the operator in the back room would place the stolen massages in the drawer, and at the proper times they would be removed by the trusted employe of the concern and handed to the 'Editor' in the outer room, to be sent out to the news-papers subscribing to the agency. To further deceive the regular operators and any persons that might be in the other room, these stolen messages were written on regu-lar telegraph blanks, which Brewer or his assistants had in some way obtained, "On the wall of the building, No. 162 Washington street, next to the Herald Building, is a telegraph cable, which can be connected with the wires running into the Herald offices. It was placed there by the telegraph companies for convenience. In-side Brewer's office, near the right hand window, in room 32, was what seemed to be a piece of the wall molding which had been broken or left incomplete. In reality this was the thin tube, painted to resemble the molding, and intended to serve as a conduit for wires which should be attached to the Herald's cable. To the detective one of these men in Brewer's office said that these rooms had been selected solely with a view to using the telegraph cable on the wall

outside.

Gradually but surely the detective worked up the case. He picked up a piece of paper on which the operator at the crooked telegraph instrument had written, and it was found that the handwriting was the same as that on copies of the stolen messages filed with the telegraph companies. The eperator admitted that he knew he was

. THE TAPPERS TRAPPED. "When the evidence was all in hand, it was decided to make Brewer himself expose his surreptitious methods. From the Daily News of April 12, 1886, was clipped an account of a cyclone which struck Kansas City that day and demolished the great iron bridge, blew down many dwellings and several schoolhouses, killing a number of children. The tale was blood freezing with horror, and was great news, except for the fact that it was eight years old. This item was started out about 12:30 o'clock over one of the circuits which was supposed to be manipulated or tapped, and all the other newspaper offices or cities were cut off; in fact, another wire was substituted for the wire usually in use, and the item in question was sent in the air, and the thieves, not knowing but what they were copying, as usual, matter sent on the regular circuit to all newspapers, copied the item and rushed it to their clients throughout the country. Following lients throughout the country. Following t went another fake item stating that the it went another fake item stating that the Governor of Iowa had called out the militia during the stay of Kelly's army, and bearing the date of Des Moines. This news was condensed to meet the requirements of the small daily papers served by this 'combination,' and was sent throughout the country. The only United Press evening paper in Chicago used the story with a 'scare head,' and all afternoon the newsboys cried: 'Extra; all about the Kansas cyclone' (that occurred eight years ago.) cyclone' (that occurred eight years ago.) The Detroit Journal and the St. Louis Chronicle, United Press papers, also had This news was sent on the wire in the

afternoon, and about 3 o'clock the representatives of this combination became alarmed and immediately sent telegrams all over the country to the newspapers they served, warning them not to use the item; that it was untrue. But it was too late; most of the newspapers had gone to press with news from eight to twenty years old. Some of them, however, had time only to insert a note stating that it was since learned 'that the above dispatch was greatly exaggerated.'
"The wire tapper whose work made this news stealing possible is notorious in this line of work. He is charged with all sorts of offenses of this character. He is the man who, it it said, obtained for the bucket shops the board of trade quotations when all telegraph instruments were exwhen all telegraph instruments were excluded from the exchange. Brewer, the head of this news association, is a telegrapher, and was an employe of the Associated Press many years ago, but was discharged for irregularities. Brewer has been in New York most of the time referred to in this story, but he perfected his scheme and left it in trustworthy hands before he went away. He induced a wealthy New Yorker, Alonzo Rothschild, to invest money and become president of to invest money and become president of his 'Union Associated Press.' Mr. Roths child was not aware of Brewer's peculiar methods of getting news. The punishment methods of getting news. The punishmen for tapping telegraph wires in this State is a fine of \$300 to \$500, or not exceeding one rear in jail.

"Hon. Luther Laffin Mills said this even-ing: "he extent of the evil exposed in the Post newspaper article this afternoon on wire tapping cannot be overestimated. It exists throughout the country in an alarming degree, affecting the interests of not only individuals but the entire people in an attack not only on the safety of confidential communications between persons but on the vast organization for the public dissemination of news. The situation is a serious one, and while it is reached by the local statutes of many of the States, it seems to demand federal legislation, based on the interstate-commerce act, which shall supplement such statutes; and it is probable that Congress will be asked to take action in the premises."

HAD A PRODIGIOUS APPETITE.

Astonishing Gastronomic Feats of Guest at a New York Hotel.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.-The Globe-Democrat's New York correspondent says: He is only a little man with a critical taste and a delicate appetite, but if his career is not checked, and that soon, he is likely to create a panic in the hotel business. According to his story, he registered at the Victoria Friday night, after arranging to pay \$28 for a week's board and lodging. He was surprised and annoyed when, after dinner, he was requested to pay \$3 for food which he considered was properly included in his bargain for board. He disputed the payment until 2 o'clock in the morning, when the porter put him out, and his trunk was held as security for his

dinner bill. "It's a perfect outrage," he exclaimed, "for while the food was so inferior that I was obliged to order a large number of dishes I literally got nothing to eat."

The version of the affair given at the Hotel Victoria differed materially. "Of course," said the clerk, "our boarders are entitled to order anything on the bill of fare; but here is the dinner from which he rose unsatisfied, and it beats all efforts in that line that I've ever heard or read that the line that I've ever heard or read that the line that I've ever heard or read that the line that I've ever heard or read that the line that I've ever heard or read that or read about. Here's the list of what he had, taken from the book of the clerk who checks the waiters orders in the kitchen: In looking over the menu of the dinner consumed by the man with a delicate appetite it was found that he had only had two portions of blue points on the half shell, four portions of soup, two portins of fish, four varieties of roast and boiled meats, all the vegetables on the bill of fare, a chicken salad, four glasses of milk, two portions of pie, one ice cream, one pudding, one Bayarian cream, two cups of coffee, cheese, fruit, nuts, raisins and assected cales.

"That's what he had," said the clerk, "and the wonderful part of it is that he not only ordered all this, but that not a scrap of anything edible was taken from he managed to store it all away I cannot imagine. However, we would not have kicked about that if he had not declared that he did not get enough to eat, so we thought we had better get rid of him before he got a chance at the breakfast table. He wanted, too, to be introduced to all the ladies in the house, and, on the whole, we concluded that he was an undesirable great." desirable guest."
The chef of the Victoria figured up the cost of the various courses, and concluded that at restaurant rates the price of the dinner of the man with the delicate appetite amounted to \$6.75. Looking at it from another point of view, he calculated that at least three table d'hote dinners, at \$1.50, had been consumed. Finally, after a consultation at which the proprietor, the chef, the chief clerk and the present, it was decided that at the most liberal estimates the ends of justice would be attained and the protection of the establishment assured by the presentation of a bill for \$3, or the price of two table d'hote dinners, with the condition that the man with the delicate appetite should forthwith transfer his patronage to hould forthwith transfer his patronage to

Hotel Keepers' Association, warning them to look out for the man with a delicate Killed for Insurance. LONDON, Ont., Jan. 14.-Wm. David Welter and John A. Hendershott have been committed to stand trial at St. Thomas, Ont., for the murder of Wm. Hendershott in a forest near that place. The crown charges that Hendershott placed an insur-ance on the life of his nephew of \$11,000 and hired Welter to kill him in order that

some other hotel. He declined to accept these terms, and his forcible ejectment and

A general alarm was sent out from the

oria last night to all members of the

the retention of his baggage followed

It will pay you to take Hood's Sarsapa-rilla. With pure blood you need not fear the grip, pneumonia, diphtheria or fevers. Hood's Sarsaparilla will make you strong and healthy. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients.

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THE LINK BREAKS!

The Awful Woe From One Weak Link

In a Chain Apparently Strong and Fowerful!

The Giving Way of This One Link Wrecked the Ship.

If Only That One Link Had Been Strong.

Think For a Moment and See What All This Means.

A ship, in a fearful storm, was anchored by a single chain. The chain was large and apparently strong enough to hold. But, in the otherwise powerful chain, was one, single, weak link. The terrible strain was too much for the weak link; it broke, and the ship was dashed to destruction on the

The strength of a chain is only up to its weakest link, so the strength of a person, whether physical or nerve strength, is only up to his weakest part or organ. If your nerves are weak, or your blood poor, if you suffer from insomnia or have indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, kidney or liver complaint, headache, neuralgia, or rheumatism, there is a weak spot in your system, which, if not cured, will surely cause you to break down.

You will never be well and strong until this weak place or organ is strengthened. It is fearfully dangerous to neglect any such weakness or allment. Nobody realizes this better than Mrs. G. S. Cobb, a well-known lady residing at 334 Smith street, Providence, R. I.

"For five years I had been troubled with indigestion, kidney and liver trouble, severe nervous headaches and neuralgia. There was a terrible pain and pressure in my stomach, from which there was no relief until vomiting set in, when I vomited a slimy mucus. "After those spells I would be completely

prostrated for three or four days. Sometimes for three weeks at a time I cou take no nourishment but lime water and milk. I lost forty peunds. "Severe nervous headaches, at times having a duration of two weeks, would set in.

A terrible, pierceing pain would shoot in rapid succession through my head. There was a dreadful aching and throbbing through my back between my shoulders. "In fact I was completely prostrated. I tried prominent physicians without relief, and was entirely discouraged. About this time I heard, through a friend, of Dr. Greene and the wonderful cures which he had wrought with his remedy, Dr. Greene's

Nervura blood and nerve remedy. "I secured and commenced using it, and the change which took place was wonderful. The terrible, racking pains through my head and shoulders have left me. Where I could eat nothing but the lightest kinds of foods, I can now eat anything without the slightest distress of any kind.

"The kidney and liver trouble has left me, In fact, my friends are surprised at my wonderful cure. I thank God and Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy for my new life, and would say to all sufferers, gather confidence and try this great remedy and you will surely be cured."

Oh, that persons complaining of any ailment would be guided by this sensible and valuable advice, and take this wonderful medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy! If they only knew what a healthy and happy life waited them after using it, they would not hesitate a moment. It will make a strong and well person of you just as surely as you take it. It will cure every one of those troubles and weaknesses which have bothered you so much. Just try it and see. Doctors recommend and advise its use.

Why waste time in trying uncertain and untried remedies, when here is a physician's prescription, a discovery made by the greatest living specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 West Fourteenth street, New York City. If you take this medicine, you can consider yourself under Dr. Greene's direct professional care, and you can consult him or write him about your case, freely and without charge. This is a guarantee that this remedy will cure, possessed by no other medicine in the world.

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The new naval play, "OLD GLORY" (The Stars and Stripes.) Founded on the late Chilian Rebellion.

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